

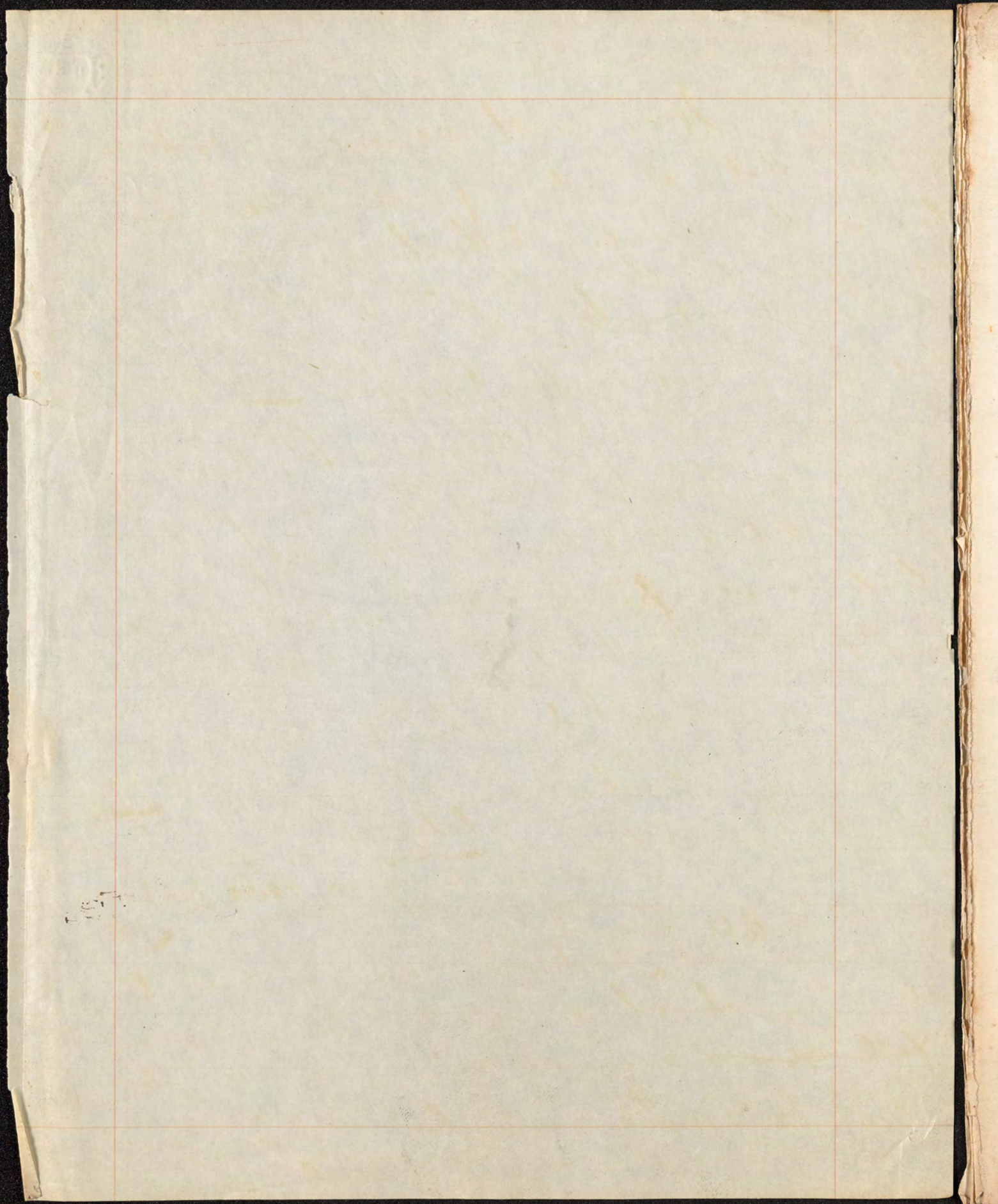
It is with various and conflicting emotions, that I enter upon the duties incumbent here at this moment. Although accustomed, for many years, to the public and private prescriptions of medical students, the scene in which I meet you is not a familiar one — to me nor, hardly so, to my colleagues. Yet, this absence of familiarity belongs to myself in so especial a manner, that I trust to meet with indulgence, for a brief period, ~~for some~~ <sup>in</sup> considerations of a somewhat personal character.

## Introductory

## Lectures

Compelled, almost a year ago, by the necessity of seeking relief from professional labors, to forsake for a time the duties <sup>of</sup> performing common with my associates in this faculty, ~~in that interval~~ <sup>and to become an exile from home</sup> has been my lot, to traverse many & distant lands. From the shadow of the Memorials, and the fallen almost magnificent ruins of hundred-gated Thebes, to the banks of the sacred Nile, and the rounded thoroughfares of the world's great







It is with various and conflicting emotions, that I enter upon the duties inaugurated here at this moment. Although accustomed, for many years, to the public and private preceptorship of medical students, the scene in which I meet you is not a familiar one — to me nor, hardly so, to my colleagues. Yet, this absence of familiarity belongs to myself in so especial a manner, that I trust to meet with indulgence, for a brief period, ~~for~~<sup>in</sup> some considerations of a somewhat personal character.

Compelled, almost a year ago, by the necessity of seeking repose from professional <sup>exertion</sup> ~~labor~~, to forsake for a time the <sup>labors</sup> ~~duties~~ performed in common with my associates in this faculty, ~~and to become an exile from home,~~ <sup>in that interval,</sup> it has been my lot, ~~to~~ to traverse many & distant lands. From the shadow of the Memnonium, and the fallen columns magnificent ruins of hundred-gated Thebes, to the banks of the classic Tiber, and the crowded thoroughfares of the world's mart







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by the Thames, and the acropolis of the  
modern Athens of the North, I have mingled  
with men of almost all the races that people  
the earth. Thronging my memory now, pass, in  
motley procession, the Turbanned Turk and the  
mitred Cardinal, - the martial array of France  
and the civic pomp of England: while tongues  
of the East and of the <sup>the North and the South</sup> West blend together, in  
~~with~~ ~~the~~ harmonious Discord.

In thus making the acquaintance of  
the men, the manners, institutions and Society of  
~~the contrasts~~ of the old world, - ~~the~~ comparison  
naturally and <sup>is</sup> almost inevitably suggested, between these and those  
of our own land. I hold it to be a legitimate  
as well as most interesting inquiry, how far this  
comparison can be sustained without disadvantage  
by the civilization of the new world, - looked upon  
by one who, from long absence, can withdraw  
himself as far as it is possible <sup>to do</sup> from the partialities  
of country and of home. I hold it to be, moreover,  
an inquiry of some especial interest to medical  
men; since our science and ~~our~~ vocation are not  
like ourselves of local <sup>or recent</sup> birth and development, - but  
are cosmopolitan: older and more remote in origin than  
the civilization of England, - or even than the power



of the Thames, and the occupation of the  
modern cities of the North, I have written  
with me of almost all the scenes that pass  
the coast. Describing my memory and, being in  
many places, the British Bank and the  
British Channel, - the most amazing array of nature  
and the true form of England: white towers  
of the East end of the West, this together,  
with the numerous islands.  
In this making the arrangement of  
the town, the manner, institutions and objects of  
the ~~city~~ of the old world, - the comparison  
of our own town. I hold it to be legitimate  
as well as most interesting, how far the  
comparison can be sustained without disadvantage  
by the comparison of the new world, - looking upon  
by one side, how far we have advanced  
themselves as for the <sup>1800</sup> the position  
of country and of town. I hold it to be, mainly  
an inquiry of some special interest to medical  
men; since our science and our vocation are not  
the outcome of local habit and development, but  
are cosmopolitan: still and more so in origin the  
the civilization of England, - or even than the power



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of fallen <sup>Greece</sup> Rome; as old as the mysterious  
Temples and awful tombs whose remains <sup>yet</sup> lie  
~~along~~ <sup>the shores of the</sup> ~~ancient~~ Nile.

If, then, as you will admit, it  
would be in vain to elaborate the steps of such  
an inquiry here, and now, — impossible to enter  
into a Discussion of it within the limits of a  
single hour, you may yet pardon me if, without  
Discussion, I venture upon an expression of  
opinion; upon the question, — What is the  
relative position of the American mind,  
as to capacity, culture, performance,  
and promise, compared with the mind of  
Europe, and of the East?

That opinion is, — and it has been  
formed not without thought, — that the American  
intellect ~~and character~~ is the peer, the equal,  
of the intellect of any other race or people  
whenever, upon the face of the globe. If I  
do not say the superior, — it is not ~~for want~~ <sup>that I do not</sup>  
~~inclination~~ toward that judgment — nor that I  
do not believe ~~we~~ <sup>it</sup> might readily <sup>meet with your</sup> acceptance;  
but ~~that~~ <sup>because</sup> that inclination, and that readiness are  
so natural, as to be most wisely distrusted <sup>on our part</sup>. Nor,  
in all candour, could I state such an opinion  
at all, without some not unimportant qualifi-  
cation. In original superiority of organization,  
in potential capacity and ~~quality~~ <sup>endowment</sup>, I believe



[illegible]



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the Shemitic race, as represented by the Arab, the Jew, and the Barber, to be the finest ~~man~~ in the world. Of the ~~most~~ <sup>nationalities</sup> prominent in modern civilization, under the light of Christianity, the most exquisite artistic sensibility and divinest creative power have been the envied gifts of the Italians. In mental endurance and ~~superior~~ grasp of acquisition, and perhaps in philosophic reach, the Germans have retained supremacy; and, in the first of these traits, at least, they are probably approached nearest by the English. Yet, the real equality of the American intellect and character, in the sphere of life, action, literature and science, <sup>with</sup> either of these, may be ~~well~~ <sup>well</sup> ~~asserted~~ <sup>asserted</sup>, in view of ~~its~~ their prominent and familiar elements. The American mind is, in versatility, the most apt and varied; in inventiveness, <sup>by</sup> far the most fertile; and in activity, the most intense and perpetual, of all that "fret their little hour upon life's stage." It is ~~probable~~ <sup>comparative</sup> that to obtain the highest degree ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> endurance, might require only the ~~thorough~~ <sup>science - (human class) & Medicine -</sup> ~~discipline~~ <sup>training abroad, & at home -</sup> maintenance of discipline & self-constraint. The <sup>injunction</sup> uttered by Napoleon III<sup>d</sup>, in his first proclamation to the Army of Italy, might often be applied to Young America: "Défiez-vous d'un trop grand élan." Be distrustful of too great impetuosity. Discipline is the great want of our nationality; discipline in the political arena, — discipline in our



[illegible]



ten thousand copied literature, — discipline  
in our sometimes crude, hasty, and imperfect  
science. The American people has, however,  
ethnologically, — the immense advantage of  
bearing, in its origin, grafted on the strongest stock  
of Europe, — the Teutonic, — <sup>with after</sup> an admixture of  
various races; mingled without restriction of caste  
or climate; so as to develop <sup>best</sup> ~~from the~~ <sup>out of them</sup> a  
composite, combining the characteristics of all.

I pass abruptly, gentlemen, as I  
are obliged to do, by our narrow limits of time, from  
this inviting theme, to the kindred one, — of the  
relative position of our American science;  
of the natural and medical sciences, as investigated  
and taught in this country and in Europe. And here,  
~~for the same reason it is necessary~~ too, I ~~am~~ <sup>am</sup> obliged to waive discussion, and venture  
upon a direct opinion; — however dogmatic or even  
pretentious it may appear. It is, in the first place,  
undoubted, — that, in Europe, — that is, at the  
present time, <sup>especially</sup> in England, France, and Germany, there is a  
much larger class of highly accomplished and  
incessantly productive scientific men than in this  
country; that the standard of scientific education and  
reputation is higher, — and the requirements of scientific  
institutions of the first class more enlarged, and,  
perhaps, ~~more~~ more imperative than with us.  
That this is true of medical as well as of other  
scientific institutions, we must not, I think, hesitate



scientific method, we must not, I think, hesitate  
that this is true of Medical as well as of other  
sciences, where more important than with us,  
institutions of the first class were established, and  
separation is higher, and the requirements of scientific  
country; that the standard of scientific education and  
necessarily, professional scientific men there is the  
most larger class of highly accomplished and  
highest times, in England, France, Germany, there is a  
marked difference - that in Europe, that is, in the  
position of any science. It is, in the first place,  
upon a great opinion; - hence, to separate or even  
too, I expect to have differences, and continue  
and taught in the country as a European. But here,  
of the natural and medical sciences, as investigated  
relative position of our American sciences;  
the existing theme, to the student one, of the  
are slight & so, if our career limit of time, from  
composite, combining the characteristics of all.  
or climate; so as to develop ~~the~~ <sup>out of the</sup> ~~best~~  
various races; mingled without restriction of race  
of Europe, - the transition, - an admixture of  
leading, to its origin, professed on the standpoint  
ethnologically, - the manner advantage of  
science. The American people are, however,  
in our countries could, keep, and improve  
contemporary - scientific literature, - description



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to admit. But, if so, it must be with the qualification, that it is not universal; there are grades and diversities of excellence there as well as here; and, the approach of American science to the European standard is rapidly advancing. ~~Not~~ Not long, may we hope, will the balance be largely against us. Already, some <sup>most</sup> important contributions to the world's best knowledge have been made in the United States; and, as regards facilities for the most thorough education in any department, all the science of the old world is imported to us, fresh and perfect, with the speed of modern intercourse between nations.

This brings me to that part of the inquiry which is, after all, of the most immediate interest to us; in regard to the opportunities for thorough and complete medical education, in the new, as compared with the old world. ~~Now~~ I must answer the question upon this point, again, without much discussion. It is a query which may no doubt occur to many of you, — would it be possible to obtain in ~~Paris~~, Vienna, Edinburgh, Dublin or London, a better preparation for the duties of the medical man, than in Philadelphia? My reply is, unequivocally, — that a sojourn in either, or, successively, in all, of those capitals, will be much more <sup>comparatively</sup> available for the final accomplishment of the teacher or medical literateur, than for the furnishing of those



to admit. But, if so, it must be with the  
qualification, that it is not universal; there are  
places and countries of course, where it  
will be true; and, the opposite of this  
science to the teacher, it is equally obvious  
that, if we say, as before, with the same  
a supply against us. I think, however, that  
it is the world's best knowledge, and in these  
in the United States; and, as regards facilities for  
the most thorough education in any department, all  
the science of the old world is inferior to us,  
French and English, with the speed of modern water-  
courses between nations.

The things are to that part of the  
improving which is, after all, of the most immediate  
interest to us; in regard to the opportunity  
and complete medical education, on the one hand, as com-  
pared with the old world. ~~Now~~ I must answer the  
question upon the point, again, without much delay  
-tion. It is a very arduous way as far as con-  
taining of you, - would it be possible to be  
in ~~Paris~~ Rome, Champaign, Dublin or London  
a better preparation for the duties of the medical  
man, than a Philadelphia? My reply is, unques-  
tionably, - that a regimen in either, or, successively,  
in all of those capitals, will be much more  
available for the final accomplishment of the task  
a medical education, than for the pursuit of those



essential requisites which fit the <sup>student</sup> ~~subject~~ for the actual practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics. I believe, in a word, - that by proper industry, and <sup>with</sup> a sufficient extension of time (which is as possible here as anywhere), a thorough and complete medical education, in the science and the art, <sup>such as will be</sup> most adapted to meet the wants and ensure the success of the practitioner, can be obtained in Philadelphia, <sup>as well</sup> as in any other part of the world!

After dealing in these somewhat bold and dogmatic enunciations, gentlemen, - it is with ~~some~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~hesitation~~ <sup>embarrassment</sup>, that I proceed to what appears to me to be another topic of appropriate character to this address.

It has been <sup>already</sup> said, that the scene in which we meet is not a familiar one. After ~~almost~~ <sup>so long an</sup> ~~absence~~ <sup>absence</sup>, I return with a newly acquired facility for taking an independent and unbiassed view of the responsibilities devolving upon those engaged, here, in medical instruction; - and, an independent and unbiassed view, also, of the fitness for so high a task, of those <sup>surrounded and</sup> with whom I find myself here, <sup>connected</sup>.



account of reputation which fit the  
for the actual practice of Medicine, Surgery  
or Obstetrics. I believe in a word, that  
of proper education, and a sufficient command of  
time (which is as possible here as anywhere) a  
thorough and complete Medical education, in the  
science and the art, <sup>and</sup> most adapted to meet the wants  
and ensure the success of the practitioner, can  
be obtained in Philadelphia, as in any other part  
of the world!

After dwelling in these considerations  
both and opposite considerations, gentlemen, - it is  
with ~~me~~ <sup>with</sup> me, ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> I should be content to be  
that I should be content to be  
another topic of appropriate character to this  
address.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in the lower half of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*



Never did I appreciate more highly than<sup>8</sup>  
at this moment, the dignity, as well as  
accountability, of the medical instructor; re-  
membering not only what the nature of his  
Duty is, but by whom, and how, it has  
been performed, within the recollection of  
some, at least, of those now present. I  
am reminded that my immediate predecessor  
in the chair represented this hour, was, himself,  
one of the most finished medical scholars, and  
elegant of authors, ~~that~~ <sup>the profession in our country</sup> ~~our place~~ and times  
has produced; that this School has, as you  
will be told by one of my colleagues <sup>tomorrow</sup>, been  
sustained, <sup>from time to time</sup> by the labors of <sup>other</sup> men of high  
ability and world-wide renown; and that  
in this city there has been, since the days  
of Rush, so distinguished a succession of  
medical teachers and practitioners, as  
to have made the title of the <sup>V</sup> Medical  
Metropolis of the Union" not inappropriate.







In view of these things, it is not  
 idly or with unconcern that, if my  
 friends will pardon <sup>such</sup> ~~my~~ boldness and  
 plain speaking, I look around me  
 and ask, — how are we, of this  
 Faculty, in this Institution, armed for the  
~~Serious~~ <sup>before us</sup> Campaign? What is the capacity, and  
 fitness of preparation, of those with whom I  
<sup>have the honor to be</sup> ~~am~~ associated, for the arduous duties of  
 instruction in the fundamental sciences,  
 and culminating art, of Medicine Surgery?  
 And yet, when I answer this question <sup>to myself</sup>,  
 the <sup>only</sup> language of candour and honest  
 conviction, it must be said, that I believe  
 they have not been, and will not  
 be, found wanting. Allow me, if you please,  
 in a very few sentences, to say why I am  
<sup>well</sup> satisfied of this, — and am proud of the position







I undeservedly hold in this Faculty.

Of its longest tried member, gentleman,  
 & this distinguished Professor of Chemistry;  
 of ~~whom~~ I will <sup>venture to</sup> say, that if it is in  
 the power of ~~any~~ <sup>accomplish the difficult task of</sup> ~~any~~ one to interest Medical  
 Students in that complex science, and ~~thoroughly~~ <sup>thoroughly</sup>  
 imbuing them with its important principles and  
 facts, it is done, and it will be done, by him;  
 and that his method has a merit which, so  
 far as I know, is almost peculiar;  
 that of divesting ~~this~~ <sup>his</sup> chemical instruction of  
 subject of all unnecessary and extraneous  
 matter, and concentrating the attention of the  
 student only upon such things as are  
 essential to the Medical course, and to the  
 medical man.

If a few more years <sup>may</sup> have  
 gone over the head of our Professor of ~~Abstr~~  
 -nes, it is not for ~~this~~ that I bespeak for  
 him your strongest confidence; since the Dogma







that age and wisdom have any necessary "11  
connector, has been buried, some time ago, in  
the tombs of all the Capulets. "Nous avons chargé  
tout cela." But I will say, gentlemen,  
because I know it, — that there is no more  
thorough, methodical, scientific, <sup>efficient</sup> and practical  
teacher of Obstetrics in the United States,  
(and, I believe, anywhere else), than my  
colleague in this Faculty.

The chair of Surgery is held,  
also, by a gentleman, ~~who~~ familiar with the  
teaching, and the practice, of the best and  
most renowned masters, ~~who~~ in this country  
and <sup>as well as</sup> in Europe; ~~one~~ who, while ready  
at all times to do justice to the treatment  
of disease or injury by operative procedures,  
is yet fully convinced, and able to inculcate,  
those principles of modern conservative surgery,  
which tend to make the knife or the écraseur the  
last resort, <sup>by which</sup> ~~holding~~ the greatest triumph of the  
surgeon the to preserve ~~the~~ threatened life or limb



that age and wisdom have any necessary  
connection, has been denied, some time ago, in  
the Journal of the Cape of Good Hope. "There was once a  
great error." But I will say, gentlemen,  
because I know it, — that there is no more  
throughout, <sup>efficient</sup> scientific and practical  
teaching of statistics in the United States,  
(at least, I believe, anywhere else) than in  
England even at the present.

The Chain of Change is the  
also, by a gentleman, ~~who~~ familiar with the  
teaching, and the practice, of the book and  
most common mistakes, What in the country  
and in Europe, ~~and~~ who, while so early  
at all ~~desired~~ to go further to the extent  
of Prison or rising by operation processes,  
is not fully comprehended, and able to inculcate,  
these principles of modern correctional management  
what has to regulate the life of the prisoner, the  
last result, whether the prisoner thinks of the  
unpleasant future knowledge the prisoner



without <sup>the</sup> shedding ~~a~~ drop of blood. 12

The laborious and important department of Materia Medica <sup>is confided to the competent hands of</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>by</sup> my friend Professor Faggar, of Virginia, of whom I need say no more, than that he was brought up, faithfully and well, at the foot of the Esmatid of American Medicine; ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> approaching retirement <sup>of whom, say, active duties</sup> from ~~the positions~~ he has so long and honorably performed, is a misfortune to the medical world; I allude to Professor Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, may his mantle fall on not unworthy shoulders!

The name of the Professor of the Institutes is already familiar to all who are versed in our cotemporary medical and biological literature; <sup>since</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>well</sup> he has his deserved reputation as an ~~able~~ <sup>able</sup> and <sup>successful</sup> ~~successful~~ scientific lecturer, he has been, for a number of years, one of the most industrious and popular <sup>of our</sup> ~~of the~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~medical~~ <sup>etiological</sup> authors of this country. Nor shall I speak with any less







confidence of the gentleman who holds the  
<sup>professorship</sup>  
~~Chair~~ of Anatomy: who is a graduate of  
 this school in its best days; and who adds  
 to <sup>most</sup> a thorough acquaintance with all <sup>the</sup> Depart-  
 -ments of his Subject, <sup>the rare</sup> power to render <sup>his</sup> ~~their~~  
<sup>mastery</sup>  
~~acquisition~~ by others agreeable and interesting;  
 and an appreciation of what is too often neglected,  
 the value of the comparison of the structures  
 of the lower animals, ~~the~~ illustration of the  
 laws of conformation of the human body,  
 in health and disease.

After this clear and direct statement  
 of conviction, <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ gentleness, it is obvious to my  
 mind, as I would wish it to be also to yours,  
 that, if there ~~be~~ <sup>any thing</sup> wanting to the  
 full effect <sup>of the</sup> ~~of the~~ Faculty of the  
 Institution, — the deficiency is not in my colleagues.  
 I am brought, therefore, to enter, <sup>now</sup> ~~with whatever misgiving~~,  
 upon the subject of the course to which the remarks of this hour  
 are announced as introductory; upon the Practice of Medicine.



Confidence of the gentlemen who hold the  
property of Christianity: who is a product of  
the school in its last days; and who also  
is a thorough acquaintance with all the  
points of his subject, a power to render them  
interesting by other arguments and illustrations  
and a representative of what is to be the result  
the order of the conference. The object of the  
the last evening, the object of the  
and of conference of the last day,  
is to be a success.

After the close of the conference  
of conference, the object of the  
and as I wish to be able to  
that of the conference, the  
full of the conference, the  
the conference, the conference  
I am brought, brought to order, but what is the meaning  
of the conference, the conference, the conference, the conference  
are arranged in the conference; after the conference of the conference